AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 30, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005-06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 324

Introduced by Assembly Member Mountjoy (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Goldberg)

February 10, 2005

An act to add Section 10007 to the Penal Code, relating to inmates.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 324, as amended, Mountjoy. Correctional facilities: clergy access faith- and morals-based programs.

Existing law generally regulates the confinement and treatment of inmates in correctional facilities. Existing law provides that it is the intention of the Legislature that all prisoners confined in local detention facilities and state prisons be afforded reasonable opportunities to exercise religious freedom.

This bill would provide that a correctional facility may not deny a elergy member access to the facility because of specified actions by the elergy member.

The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to assist state and local agencies in complying with specified case law.

This bill would make specified findings and declarations regarding the benefits of faith- and morals-based programs in jails and state prisons, and would encourage local entities and the Department of Corrections to develop and implement faith- or morals-based programs in their correctional facilities.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 10007 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

SECTION 1. Section 4027.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

- 4027.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that inmates in jails and other local detention facilities benefit from participation in faith-based programs.
- (b) Chaplains, faith-based volunteer groups, and other spiritual advisors can play an important role in causing inmates to reevaluate their lives, develop empathy for their victims, and abandon antisocial attitudes and criminal lifestyles.
- (c) Access to clergy members and spiritual advisors is an important element in permitting inmates to change their lives for the better.
- (d) Faith-based programs, including the participation of volunteer religious organizations, are an important component of an overall strategy to reduce inmate recidivism through improved treatment programs.
- (e) To the extent that the expanded use of faith- and morals-based programs reduce inmate recidivism and violations of detention facility rules, they will greatly reduce property loss, harm to victims, and costs associated with incarceration and other aspects of the criminal justice system.
- (f) Inmates who wish to turn their lives around through participation in faith- and morals-based programs should be given reasonable opportunities to do so.
- (g) Cities, counties, and other local entities that operate detention facilities are encouraged to develop and implement faith-based or morals-based programs in those facilities consistent with the safety and security of the facilities and other legitimate penological interests, and, as provided in Section 4027, should provide inmates with reasonable access to clergy members and spiritual advisers, volunteer religious organizations, and faith- and morals-based programs.
- 35 SEC. 2. Section 5009.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 5009.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that prisoners benefit from participation in faith-based programs.

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(b) Chaplains, faith-based community groups, and other spiritual advisors can play an important role in causing prisoners to reevaluate their lives, develop empathy for their victims, and abandon antisocial attitudes and criminal lifestyles.

- (c) Access to clergy members and spiritual advisors is an important element in permitting inmates to change their lives for the better.
- (d) Faith-based programs, including the participation of volunteer religious organizations, are an important component of an overall strategy to reduce inmate recidivism through improved treatment programs.
- (e) To the extent that the expanded use of faith- and morals-based programs reduce inmate recidivism and violations of prison rules, they will greatly reduce prison costs, property loss, and harm to victims.
- (f) Prison inmates who wish to turn their lives around through participation in faith- and morals-based programs should be given reasonable opportunities to do so.
- (g) The Department of Corrections is encouraged to develop and implement faith-based or morals-based programs in the California prison system consistent with the safety and security of each correctional institution and other legitimate penological interests, and, as provided in Section 5009, should provide inmates with reasonable access to clergy members and spiritual advisers, volunteer religious organizations, and faith- and morals-based programs.
- 10007. (a) A correctional facility may not deny a clergy member access to the facility because the clergy member lodges a complaint about the behavior of staff or of the operation of the facility, assists in efforts to modify the functions of the facility, or provides information to the public, including the media, on any aspect of the operation of the facility, provided the information does not create a clear and present danger to the safety and security of the facility, staff, inmates, or the public through a violation of facility rules, or violate state or federal law.
- (b) As used in this section, "elergy member" means a priest, minister, rabbi, imam, religious practitioner, lay chaplain, or similar functionary acting under the auspices of a church, temple,

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1 mosque, or other recognized religious denomination or
2 organization.
3 (e) As used in this section, "correctional facility" means a state

- (e) As used in this section, "correctional facility" means a state prison, county jail, Department of the Youth Authority facility, county or city operated juvenile facility, including a juvenile hall, camp, or school, or other state or local correctional institution.
- 7 (d) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting these 8 provisions to assist state and local agencies in their compliance 9 with the holding of Hyland v. Wonder (9th Cir. 1997) 117 F.3d 10 405.